gomery, Moore (Ky.), Moore (Ala.), Morris (Fa.), Morris Kelson, Niblack, Nixon, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Porter, Nelson, Niblack, Nizon, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Porter, Pugh, Quarles, Regan, Riggs, Robinson (II.), Rust, arts, Scranton, Simms, Singleton, Smith (Va.), Smith (N. tevemon, Stoles, Stout, Stratton, Taylor, Theyer, Thomas, wood, Vallandigham, Vance, Whitely, Winslow, and t-102.

rwood, Valtandigham, Vance, Vance, Babhitt, Bingham, ht-102, YS-Adams (Mass.), Aldrich, Alley, Babhitt, Bingham, YS-Adams (Mass.), Aldrich, Burnham, Butterfield, Carris, Dowes NAYS—Adams (Mass.), Aldrich, Aliev, Bannich, Campbellatt, Bryvion, Buffinton, Barnham, Butterfield, Campbellatt, Bryvion, Buffinton, Barnham, Butterfield, Deve Arey, Case Clark B. Cochrane, Colfax, Conkling, Gurds, Deve belane, Duell, Eliot, Edwards, Edgeston, Ely, Featen, Foste Frank, French, Gooch, Grew, Heindek Hustchins, Irvine, Jurin, Kellong (Mich.), Kellong (Ill.), Leach (Mich.) Leanh Liveloy, Misratan, McKenn, McKunght, Millward, Moorehes Liveloy, Misratan, McKenn, McKunght, Millward, Moorehes Liveloy, Nierstan, McKenn, McKunght, Millward, Moorehes Norrill, Morse, Palmer, Pettit, Petter, Rice, Recinson (R. 1), Rorrill, Morse, Palmer, Pettit, Petter, Rice, Recinson (R. 1), Rorrill, Morse, Palmer, Pettit, Petter, Rice, Recinson (R. 1), Rorrill, Mashburn (Wis.), Washburne (Ill.), Washburn (Mc.), Wells, Wise Weed, Woodsen—23.

The above, affords a fair indication of the other y

The above affords a fair indication of the other yes

The above affords a fair indication of the other yea and may vote on the Nevada bill.

Mr. GROW reported a bill to provide for a temporary government for Nevada.

Mr. CLARK (Mo.)—Mr. Grow yielding the floor temporarily—moved to strike out the Anti-Slavery proviso, and insert one of a different character.

Mr. HOUSTON (Dem., Ala.) objected to any amendment until Mr. Grow should yield the floor altogether. He was opposed to thus bargaining out the floor.

floor. Mr. GROW accepted the amendment of Mr. Kellogg (Hl.) allowing the people of the organized Territories to elect all their officers. He moved that the bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOUSTON moved to table the bill.

Mr. GROW—I withdraw my motion.
Mr. HOUSTON—I don't withdraw mine.
The latter motion was agreed to—92 against 74.
Mr. GROW reported bills to provide temporary governments for Arizona and Dakota, which, on motion of Mr. THAYER, were severally tabled. Also a bill to provide a temporary government for Chinnewa.

to organize a temporary government for Chippewa. Mr. CURTIS (Rep., Iowa) said there was a miss derstanding with regard to organizing some of these Territories. Thousands were continually crossing the Missouri river for the purpose of making homes west of the Rocky Mountains. They go thither without law to protect them, which it is the duty of the government

Mr. CRAIG (Mo.) asked whether the gentleman

Mr. CRAIG (Mo.) asked whether the gentleman would insert the provision that the people of the South should take their property with them.

Mr. CURTIS replied, not the negroes, but white men wanted protection. He was sorry that the Slavery question had been introduced in connection with this subject. Instead of overslaughing all these bills, he desired that they should be calmly considered.

Mr. BARKSDALE (Dem., Miss.) was willing to organize Arizona with a fair bill, but he saw no necessity for the organization of so many.

Mr. GOOCH (Rep., Mass.) commented on the course of his colleague (Mr. Thayer) under whose lead the Democratic side of the House voted to lay these bills on the table. There were two ideas prevalent; one that the Territories shall be governed by Congress, and the other that the Territories double be left open to squatter sovereignty. Those who voted to table the bills had declared for the latter. The people of the Territories proposed to be organized, were living under mob law, and have no right to constitute Courts and other legal means of protection.

Mr. BULL By Dage, Mo.) wished to know whether

other legal means of protection.

Mr. PHELPS (Dem., Mo.) wished to know whether

Mr. PHELP'S (Dein., Mo.) wished to know whether there were any people in Chippewa.

Mr. GOOCH replied that all the Territories should be under some organization. He did not regard the number of inhabitants. Did the gentleman commend the policy?
Mr. PHELPS said this was a bill to establish the

Government of Chippewa. His opinion was that there were not a handred white persons there.

Mr. GOOCH repeated the question whether Mr. Phelps approved of the policy of placing the Territories

Dinder some organization.

Mr. PHELPS—I don't approve of these bills.

Mr. GOOCH—Does the gentleman approve of the

policy?
Mr. PHELPS—Your policy is to prepare bills you know we cannot vote for, and which you know the Senate and Executive will not sanction. I am willing to brganize Territorial Governments on the proper basis. I am unwilling to pass bills which exclude my constituents from emigrating with their property.

Mr. GOOCH said the gentleman had not answered question.
Mr. PHELPS inquired whether the gentleman and

Mr. PHELPS inquired whether the gentleman and his friends would vote out the objectionable Anti-Slavery feature of these bills; and whether the gentleman did not at the last session vote to lay the Jefferson and Arizona Territorial bills on the table. Were there not people in both territories at that time?

Mr. COOCH replied that the gentleman would rather ask questions than answer them. But he again ested whether he approved of the policy of providing a Government for all the Territories of the United States?

Mr. KEITT-Will you vote the Wilmot Provise out?
Mr. PHELPS-The pentlemen from Massachusetts

Mr. PHELPS—The pentiemen from Massachusetts does not answer that question.
Mr. CLARK (Mo.)—Did you not vote against establishing governments for Jefferson and Arizona last session, in which there were more people than in the Territories to-day proposed to be organized?
Mr. GOOCH—The gentleman on the other side want some excuse for their votes to-day against these bills. (Laughter.)
Mr. CLARK (Mo.)—That does not answer the question.

ion.
Mr. GOOCH said the record will show how he voted. [Laughter.] But he never voted against the organization of Territories as a whole. He proceeded to argue that it was the duty of Congress to exclude Slavery—the interest of the country requiring it.
Mr. THAYFR was against organizing a govern-Mr. THAYER was against organizing a government where there was not three hundred white in He contended that all governments derive their pow

He contended that all governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence. His colleague (Gooch) wanted to lend a helping hand to politicians. The people have the right and power to govern themselves, and therefore should be left alone; and secondly, his colleague, or any body else, should be prevented from interfering with them.

Mr. GOOCH explained his views as to legislation for the territories.

for the territories.

Mr. THAYER resumed, occasionally exciting intense laughter by his replies to his colleague. He wished, he said, to remove Savery contention from Congress, and denounced Congressional intervention as a humbug. On his motion, the Chippewa Territorial bill was tabled. A communication was received from the Communication was higher than the Washington Navy-Yard, inviting members of the House to witness, on Monday, the reception of the Japanese Embassy.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.) trusted that business

would not be interrupted by adjourning over merely to witness the landing of an embassy.

Mr. BRANCH regarded it as a great event in the commercial, if not in the political, history of the contry, and hence thought the day should be properly observed. Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Ill.) said they could ill afford to lose the time. He wanted to get up the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. MORRIS (Rep., Pa.) said that the reception

Mr. MORKIS (Rep., Pa.) said that the reception would be most interesting, and it was due that the Legislature should unite with the Executive branch of the Government to do honor to the Embassy, who have given our country the preference for a visit.

Mr. COX (Dem., Ohio) was opposed to this expensive Japanese humbug.

Pending the question to accept the invitation, the House adjourned.

Gov. Morgan En Route to the Chi-

Gov. Morgan Est Route to the Call-cago Convention.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 11, 1869.

Gov. Morgan passed through the city this evening en route for the Chicago Convention. He was re-ceived at the depot with a sulute, and escorted to the American Hotel and back by Company D of the 74th Regiment, and the Common Council.

The Methodist Conference.

The Methodist Conference.

BUFFALO, Friday, May II, 1860.

The special business before the Conference to-day was the funeral service of Bishop Waugh.

Before the hour arrived for the commencement of the services the list of Conferences was called, and petitions upon various subjects were presented, fifty of which were in favor of and twenty against a change of the Slavery rule, and two or three against the use of tobacco by ministers.

of tobacco by ministers.

During the proceedings of the earlier part of the session, the number of spectators had greatly increased, and when the hour of 101 arrived the half was well e number of spectators had greatly increased, the hour of 101 arrived the hall was well

and when the hour of 102 arrived the hall was well filled with an appreciative audience.

The exercises were opened by congregational singing, followed by an eloquent and appropriate prayer by the Rev. Dr. Dubin, and the reading of the 99th pealm, and the 4th chapter of 1st Corinthians, by the Rev. Dr. Peck, and after uniting in another song of praise, the venerable Bishop Morris proceeded to deliver a most impressive and eloquent sermon on the late senior member of the Board of Bishops, Bishop Waugh, from the text of the 2d Corinthians, 11th chapter, 28th verse, "Besides these things," &c. The general theme of the discourse was Paul and his successors, in which the Bishop aimed to impress upon the minds of the ministry their duty to imitate Paul so far as he imitated Christ.

The discourse was listened to throughout with the undivided attention of the audience, and drew forth the silent applause of tears from many.

The concluding exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, and consumed the remainder of the session.

Weather Report.

Screnade to Senator Bell.

Philadelphia, Friday, May 11, 1860.

A meeting was held this evening at the Constitutional Headquarters. After addresses by the delegates of the late Convention, a procession was formed, headed by a band, which proceeded to the Lapierre House to serenade Semator Bell. Mr. Bell was introduced from the balcony by Joseph R. Ingersoll, who eulegized the unanimity of the Convention and the caudidates present.

Mr. Bell was received with cheers. He said it would

Georgia Politics.
AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, May 11, 1860.
The Hon. A. H. Stephens has written a letter in reply to several gentlemen of Macon, in which he sustains the principles of non-intervention, disapproves of the secession at the Charleston Convention, and recommends that delegates be sent to Balimore.

PERSONAL.

-Mrs. Gore, the novelist, who for some time past has been afflicted with blindness, has just undergone an operation, which, it is hoped, will eventually restore her to sight.

-They are to have a new penny piece in England. The following is the general design: One side contains a portrait of the Queen, over the shoulders a scarf, embroidered with the rose, thistle, and shamrock, being thrown. The inscription is, "Victoria, D. G. Brit. Reg. F. D." Brittania appears on the reverse, scated on a rock, not on the shield, as in the present coin; but the figure has been remodeled, and the sea has been introduced, with a ship on one side of the figure and a lighthouse on the other. The inscription is, "One Penny. 1860." The likeness of the Queen is said to be truthful, her Majesty having honored Mr Wyon with several sittings. The composition of the coin is, 94 parts copper, 4 zinc, 2 tin. This amalgama tion allows a thin as well as a small coin, and the new penny is not much larger than the bronze two-sous pieces of France.

-Reitschel, the well-known sculptor of Dresden, is at present engaged in executing a monument in honor of Luther, to be erected at some place hereafter to be decided on. It is to consist of a statue of the great Reformer, eleven feet high, in bronze, to be placed on a lofty pedestal ascended by steps; the pedestal having on the platform statues of Frederick of Saxony, Philip the Magnanimous, Melancthon, and Reuschlin; also, on the steps leading to the platform, allegorical figures of several towns, including Magdeburg, Spire, and Augsburg. At the four corners are to be seated figures of Huss, Savenarola, Waldo, and Wyckliff. All the

statues, like that of Luther, are to be in bronze. -Not long ago a soldier in Strasbourg, ascended to the top of the Cathedral spire, and performed elevated gymnastics. Orders were immediately given by the police to prevent the repetition of any such proceeding, but, soon after, the same man, who was formerly a sailor on board the Belle Poule, cluded the vigilance of the guardians by disguising himself, and with several other persons ascended to the platform, from which the spire rises. When there, as the guardian refused to eren the door of the stairs leading to the top, the exsailor climed up the bar of the lightning conductor, and so reached the weathercock again. He then stripped off his disguise, flung it down to the square, and went through a select acrobatic programme, concluding by standing on his head on the weathercock. When he descended, however, he found a commissary of police in waiting, attended by a file of soldiers, who took him into custody for violating the regulations of the town.

-A picture of the "Holy Family," by Sebastian del Piombo, which has just been sold by auction at the public salerooms in the Rue Drouot, was put up at 2,000f., and knocked down at 40,000f. This picture, which is painted on cedarwood, represents St. Joseph, the Virgin, the Infant Jesus, and St. John. It was recently discovered by a young man in an old conven

-During the night of the 19th of April, Mr. James the well-known novelist, had an attack of paralysis at Venice, where he is Consul-General.

-An extraordinary affair is related in the Russian journals. Prince Nesvitzky was some years ago murdered by his servant, who possessed himself of his papers and fortune, and assuming the name of the prince, traveled abroad for some years, living in good style. Afterward returning, he married a wealthy heiress named Sokoloff, and had by her several children. Recently, his imposture was discovered, and he has been sent to the mines of Siberia; but the Russian Government has authorized the children and the wife to continue to bear the name of Nesvitzky. This case is similar to one which occurred in France in the time of the Restoration. An escaped convict named Cogniard possessed himself of the family papers of Coun Pontis de Sainte-Hélène, and by means of them not only assumed his name and title, but caused himself to be presented at Court, and actually succeeded in obtaining the grade of lieutenant-colonel in the army. He was, however after a while discovered and sent back to the bagne.

-Sir Benjamin Brodie, the President of the Royal Society, recently gave a soirce &t his house in London, when a great number of interesting objects in art and cent specimens of gold and silk embroidery from Japan exhibited by Capt. Osborn, R. N., and other Japanese curiorities contributed by Dr. McGowan; McCullum's linegraph for recording train signals and time; McIoulus's apparatus for recording experiments in thermo-electricity, made and exhibited by Mr. Ladd; a new ozone box, invented and exhibited by Mr. Lowe; two cases of magnificent birds of paradise from New-Guinea, exhibited by Mr. Gould, F. R. S.; tent used in the sledge expeditions in the Arctic regions; Sir John Franklin's pocket compass; testimonial inclosed in carved oak, presented by a Committee of Dublin gentlemen to Ludy Franklin; a series of deposits in gold, silver, and platinum, &c., from the negative terminal of an inductive coil, exhibited by Mr. Gassiot, F. R. S.; sections of Glasgow Waterworks and photographs of the principal works on the line, exhibited by Mr. Bateman; illustrations of the photographa effect of finorescent substances, exhibited by Dr. Gladstone, F. R. S.; Mr. Galton's sun signals; a very interesting series of obsidian implements and Mexican carvings, exhibited by Mr. Christy; a series of Celts exhibited by Sir C. Lyell; a deep sea pressure-gauge invented by Mr. H. Johnson; and Hooper's application of india rubber for submarine cables.

—Mr. Baron Bramwell, one of the English Judges, is an eccentric. He was holding a Court recently at exhibited by Capt. Osborn, R. N., and other Japanese

is an eccentric. He was holding a Court recently at Gloncester, and the room was without a fire; conse quently the Baron had a cold in his head; deafness re sulted, and his lordship became cross. A local paper gives the following sketch of one scene:

gives the following sketch of one scene:

"'Why, I never was in such a Court in my life!'
exclaimed he. 'There is no sort of reverberation;
and Mr. Huddleston, who is nothing if not emphatic,
pronounced it the most frightful Court in England,
as if frightful Courts were as numerous of their kind as
barristers. Afterward, my lord improved on his
phrase by styling the Court 'a whispering-gallery of a
Court,' and he was continually obliged to call the
andience to order. 'If you object, said his lordship
to the bar, 'get up and object, and don't sit down
grumbling to each other, and disturbing the Court.'
To the Court at large he said, 'It unfortunately happens that the louder people talk, the louder I talk, and
the louder I talk, the louder the people talk, and so we
go on; but I can't stand talking against half, a dozen
persons at once, although I have a good stout voice.'
Addressing the Jury in the first case, he satirized the
position of the Bench. 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'not Addressing the Jury in the first case, he satirized the position of the Bench. 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'not being able to hear the wife. position of the Bench. Genhemen, a said, not being able to hear the witnesses, it is not unreasonable that I should be unable to see the Jury, which would make the matter complete. But, although it is proper that justice should be blind, it is improper that she should also be deaf; and so Mr. Baron Bramwell ordered the witnesses not to go into the witness-box at all, but to stand on the seat occupied by the newspaper reporters, who, in addition to the very bad accommo-dation provided for them being made worse, had to submit to their coat-tails being used as feet-wipers for

His lordship was at the opera in London one evening with his daughter. A gentleman sitting behind him annoyed him by loud talking, whereupon the judge turned about and exclaimed, "Be quiet, sir!" shortly repeating, "Hold your tongue, you ruffian!" When the learned judge went into the lobby, later in the evening, the "ruffian" followed him and demanded an apolegy. His lordship had never heard that word; upon this, the other struck him on the face with a glove, to which the judge retorted with a blow from the shoulder, and there the incident rested.

-A very unusual surgical operation was performed in Worcester, Mass., on Saturday, by Dr. Clarke, in a case of disunited fracture. Michael Hart was run over by the cars on the railroad, about ten months since, and his arm crushed just above the elbow. The usual operation of splintering was resorted to, but the bones failed to unite, and a cartilaginous union was formed, producing a false joint. On Saturday, Dr.

Clarke proceeded to dissect the ends of the bone, sawed them off and fitted the ends together, joining them by silver, after which he put the arm in splinters. In this case, so far, there is a very good prospect of success, in effecting a perfect union of the dis

-Some of the English papers profess to doubt whether Heeman is a bard bitter. There is a story current, that at the Boston Gymnasium, where they have a contrivance to test the weight of a blow, the best pupil struck 70 pounds. After a few day's practice the teacher was able to strike 130 pounds. Heenan put himself in training there for a short period, and the weight of his blow was 620 pounds-nearly a third of a tuu! Can any body tell how hard a horse kicks?

-We find in The Gazette Russe of St. Petersburg

he confesses that they make him feel very uncomforta if he had performed before him at Vedeno, he would for the first time in his life at Kalouga excited his aversion. At first he took it in his hand and examined it atwith his claw, he threw him upon the ground, and, ob feel outraged, and told Khadjio to drive him out of the room; he did not soon recover from the disagreeable ly of the paked faces of women. He has had long discussions on this subject with the commissioner who is attached to his person.

-M. Guizot has just paid a visit to Nimes, his birthplace, where be has not been for 30 years, to be present at the marriage of his son, now on the staff of the Journal des Débats. The Académie du Garde held a brilliant meeting in honor of the statesman. In his speech of reply to their compliments he, in accordance with their wishes, read a fragment of the work on which he is now engaged, a collection of reminis cences which may serve to elucidate the history of his time. This fragment relates to the years 1834-5. The relator states that the beauty and precision of his language were hightened by the clear and firm diction of the historian.

the most approved fashion.

Those who were at the Boston and Maine depot yes

Those who were at the Boston and Maine depot yesterday morning, from 64 to 71 o'clock, would have had their attention attracted by the presence of an unusual number and class of people, very intently engaged on some purpose evidently not to be talked out loud or hardly whispered. At 74 o'clock the train started out of the depot and soon disappeared. They were bound for the Granite Hills of New-Hampshire, localities which it is the delight of so many thousands to visit from season to season.

from season to season.

At Lowell the affair appeared to be understood by the knowing ones. Large accessions to the company were made here. With but little delay the train sped on, expectation and anxiety increasing all the while. The cars at length reached Manchester, N. H., where The cars at length reached Manchester, A. H., where an "select few" in the secret of the plan were in rendiness to join. Having reached Martin's Ferry, Hookset, four miles from Manchester and twelve from Concord, the company alighted and proceeded on foot about a mile and a half. After some little prospecting

Concord, the company alighted and proceeded on loot about a mile and a half. After some little prospecting a spot was selected for the ring. It was admirably adapted for the purpose.

Before we proceed further we will state who were to contest the honors of the ring, and win or lose the glory of the day. They were Harry Finnegass of Boston, well known in sporting circles, and Mike Leavitt of Lowell, a teacher of sparring. Finnegass has had experience in the P. R., but the present was Leavitt's maiden effort in that line, a fact which he will not probably soon forget. They are from 22 to 24 years old. Both were of course ambitious for the distinction of victory and the reward of spoils. One got the former; both shared the latter.

The spot having been selected, a ring was formed in the usual namner, stakes were driven, and the ropes arranged according to the rules prevalent on such occasions. The work was completed with dispatch. In the mean time the large crowd of spectators formed about the inclosure, eager to intensity to witness the fight. The ring was finished at 114 o'clock, and at 25 minutes past Leavitt entered. Ten minutes later Finnegass threw his easter over the ropes. Finnegass greeted Leavitt with great cordiality, when the latter in I have \$10 left which I would like to invest on the

said:
" I have \$10 left which I would like to invest on the result of the fight."
"I'll take that," said Finnegass, quickly, and the

wager was closed.

The condition of Finnegase was everything that could be desired. His muscle was hard, wiry, tenacious, and of a brownish hue. Leavitt did not appear to well. It was evident that his training had been either inefficient or of too short a duration. His body was covered more or less with cutaneous eruptions, in-dicating a bad state of the system. The contrast be-tween the two was very great. They had no sooner stripped than Finnegass's physical superiority was ap-

at the start, Leavitt working hard and looking anxious, Finnegars smiled and looked confident. Finally they got at the mill in good earnest, several hard hits being exchanged on both sides. The round closed by Leavitt being knocked down in a manner more emphatic than

ceremonious.

Reund 2—They came to time with an increased appetite for fight and with greater carnestness. After squaring off, sparring and ambling, they went at it in true pummet style. One of Finnegass's well aimed seasoners drew the claret from Leavitt's masal organ. After a little more sparring Harry settled a masterly plunger on one of Mike's peepers, and felled him to the ground.

Round 3—Both contestants came to time evidently refreshed by the rough usage administered to each other. They eyed each other with great engerness, advancing and retreating by turns. Each appeared to appreciate the importance and advantage of the next hearty sockdologer. Finally they came to blows, the hitting being hard and uniform. The round ended after an exchange of several staggerers.

Round 4—This round did not differ materially from

No. 3. Both men came to time promptly, and appeared to come off about equal. The friends of each were encouraged, and wagers were neck and neck.

Rounds 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 were fiercely fought,

Finnegree, however, it was plain to be seen, was getting quite the best of it.

Round 11—Leavh; came up to the round rather, laggingly, giving evidence that he had done his best and was on the wane. The betting now went \$5 to \$1 on light.

Round 12-Both fighters show marks of rough usage,

Round 12—Both fighters show marks of rough usage, but Finnegars appeared fresh and "ready for the fray." Not so much could be said for Leavitt. After 2 little ceremony in the way of sparring, they pitched in, Mike getting altegather the worst of it.

Rounds 13 to 22 were little else than a repetition, except that Leavitt became weaker and worse at each trial. All the while he was getting terribly panished.

Round 22—At this round Leavitt came to time very weak and forforn. He staggered and trembled. Both eyes were nearly closed, and he was a pittable obect to look at. Cries were heard of "Take him out, take him—you are cannibals." This allusion squinted toward the cruelty which sllowed the fight to proceed.

Round 24—This was the final round. Leavitt came up slowly and feebly, hardly being able to walk. Leavitt's seconds now considered "discretion the better part of valor," and, acting in accordance, threw up the sponge.

by the epouge.

Finnegars jumped over the ropes with the agility of a deer, and apparently as fresh as when he entered the ring. He however very soon returned, and opened a subscription for the loser, heading the list with \$5. The sum of \$51.50 was collected and presented to Lenvitt, who was, no doubt, grateful for the favor.

The "gameness" of Leavitt was praised by all. He had true courage. With longer and better training, and with more experience, he would prove a tough customer for his rival.

tomer for his rival.

How Long the Fight Lasted.

The time occupied in the fight was just 36 minutes.

It was quietly conducted, the spectators behaving with a decorum not often witnessed at a gathering of this nature.

Finnegess's colors were blue and white; those of

Leavitt green.

There were about 300 persons present to witness the contest, one-half of whom were from Boston. A large number of selid men were among the number; one who carries half a million in his pocket.

Leavitt's weight is 135 pounds; hight 5 feet 8 inches.

Finnegase's weight is 130 pounds; hight 5 feet 5½ inches.

inches.

The fight was for \$200 a side. Of course Finnegas

took the stake.
Finnegass came to Boston last evening. Leavitt was left on the route, his mug having gone into mourning

left on the route, his mug naving gone into mourning for the less of the battle.

Finnegass fought one battle previously in the roped arena, and was defeated by Jack Roberts, at Danvers Corners, after a gallant contest of two hours and tweny minutes duration.

As usual, there was a deal of betting, and much

As usual, there was a dean of betting, and more money changed hands. Before stripping and showing build and muscle, Leavitt was thought full a match for Finnegness. This was semewhat dispelled by the nade process. Some parties made, it is said, a cool \$500, and others lost nearly equal that sum, which was rather a

SYMPATHY FOR THADDEUS HYATT.

MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE. SPEECHES BY DR. CHEEVER, WENDELL PHILLIPS

AND WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Two thousand people must have assembled at the Cocjer Institute, last evening, to express their symrathy with Mr. THADDEUS HYATT, now imprisoned at Washington for refusing to testify before the Senate Investigating Committee. The audience was composed of both sexes, in nearly equal numbers, and was of the

nost respectable character.

The meeting was organized by the unanimous appointment of Messrs, Henry G. Hart and Oliver Johnson as President and Secretary. The Rev. Henry C. Chekur of Jewett City, Conn., made a prefatory prayer, in which he implored the Divine strength to enable Mr. Hyatt to endure even unto the death his present sufferings in his heroic attempts to indicate the rights of conscience.

The President then made a brief address, explaining

The President then made a brief address, explaining the circumstances under which Mr. Hyatt was sent to prison for contempt; after which, the Secretary read the following resolutions, each of which was received with warm applanuse:

Resided, That the Senate of the United States, in the imprisonment of Thaddens Hyatt for an alleged contempt in refusing to appear before a Committee of that body, was guilty of a gross and daugerous usurgation of power, meeting the indignation of every American citizen.

Resided, That the hearty thanks of every lover of freedom cre due to Thaddens Hyatt for the courage and martyr-like endurance with high he has resisted the power of the Senate, and submitted to imprisonment in the vile juil at Washington, rather than schowledge the authority of that surphing body.

Feedred, That the practice of Legislative bodies to punish a citizen at their discretion for acts which they consider contempt of their authority, seeing that neither the offense nor the punishment is fixed by known laws, but depends largely on the discretion and passing mood of the Legislature—is one of the worst features of despection, rests in reality on the principle of an expect factor law, is utterly unjust, as making one party not only judge in its own case, but executioner of its own sentence, and is therefore no part of the common or parliamentary law adopted in the country, being wholly repugnant to the principle of the United States and every State Constitution, as well as utterly subversive of the rights of the citizen; and, however sanctioned by custom or headless submission, should be met always with ditermined resistance by every lover of liberty.

Resided, That whenever an individual disturbing the quiet of a legislative ball refuses to obey the order of a Legislature, the only power it has over him is to commit bin to the Excandive to avail punishment like any other law-breaker; and such individuant is entitled to have him offense and his punishment described and fixed by wetted and known

legislative and judicial, and executive powers—is in fact to yield up sacred individual rights to party hate, personal caprice, or efficial discretion, which is but another name for despotism.

Resolved, That this act of the Senate, coupled as it is with contempt and denial of the rights of conscience, and making the bare will of the Senate to override every conscientious plea of the chizen, is an outrage upon Christian liberty which should be stamped with the indignant reprobation of a Christian people.

The Secretary also read a letter from the Hon. Charles Summer, regretting his inability to be present, and warmly approving the course of Mr. Hyatt.

The first speaker, Samuel E. Sewell, esq., of Boston, counsel of Mr. Hyatt, was here introduced, and received with enthusiasm. He detailed the circumstances under which Mr. Hyatt was imprisoned, and with which the public are already familar.

The Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Cheever made the next address. He said the outrage on Mr. Hyatt showed the pregress of despotism. Kossuth had warned us not to let the word government blot out the word nation. The people were the nation; if they did not look out they would become merely the governed. It was true, to use the language of Burke, that they took the power into their own hands, and governed in their own way. (Applance.) The necessity for a revolution was God's (Applause.) The necessity for a revolution was God's opportunity. The people were bound to bring this man out of prison, to release him from the clutches of the slave power. (Tremendous applause.) It was a religious duty for them to do so. The speaker contin-

religious duty for them to do so. The speaker continued in this strain for over half an hour.

Dr. Cheever was succeeded by WENDELL PHILLIPS, who, as soon as he could be heard, assumed his always elequent mastery of those present. After paying a tribute to the preceding speakers, he said he would discuss the crisis of Constitutional Liberty in which we stood. Every government was made in so far as it discuss the crisis of Constitutional Liberty in which we stood. Every government was made up, so far as it was free, of what the people had arrested from usurpation. Every element of freedom had been heard first in the prayer of the patriot and the creak of the gibbet. Our Government was not a sintely fabric, built in a decade, like Solomon's temple; it was an old English fabric, altered to suit the times. We got it by the enthusiasm and indignation of the people. From the people came Habeas Corpus and every other land of Liberty.

It was a weapon which the people caught up when

of Liberty.

It was a weapon which the people caught up when they wanted to knock a tyrant down. And so we loved our old Anglo-American principles, and when we want to establish a right, we must show that it was old, English, constitutional. Well had Dr. Cheever said that we were not equal to our fathers. If we were so, we would long ago, instead of sitting here, have gone to Washington in the railroad cars, taken Hyatt, and brought him home. [Applause.] We should have sung, parodizing the old Cornish refrain:

And shall Thad, Hyatt die?

And shall Thad. Hyatt die? And must Thad. Hyatt die? Then forty thousand New-York boys Will know the reason why.

[Renewed cheers.] The laws were not made to protect popular and powerful men, like Governor Morgan and William B. Astor. They should protect the humble and uninfluential. Mr. Phillips said he should take breader ground than that embraced in the resolution. For his own ideas he alone would be responsible. He held that neither judges nor lawyers had a right to deprive a man of his liberty at pleasure. Argaing to this effect, he cited the past history of popular triumphs over despotism. And if we had got rid of a king on his throne—of a George the Third l—it seemed to him that we had made a poor exchange from a decent gentleman on a throne, to a dirty demagogue in a Senate Chamber. Chamber.
He contended that no man in this century had don

hetter service to the cause of constitutional liberty. An honest, noble man, buoyed up by no popular ap-An honest, noble man, buoyed up by no popular applance, deserted by his own party, sneered at by the public journals, he dared to suffer, manfully for Liberty and the Right. (Applance.) Becares the pres wished to snuff out Thaddeus Hyatt, would the people let the citadel of Liberty be carried by default? It was said we were one idea people. For God's sake give The Tribers to-night an idea to talk about. Let this meeting wake such a feeling as shall remind one of this meeting wake such a feeling as shall remind one of the times when Horace Greeley bud the hearts of the

people. Let no timed newspaper politics restrain our nobler wishes.

It was better to defend a great constitutional princi-ple than to bave been President of the United States. Wm. H. Seward had presented a strong contrast in

skulking when Charles Sumner stood his ground. What descendant of Seward wou'd not rather hear rome Cheever of the maxt century rack his meestor's name with Washington and Lee, than to have a figure in a chronicler's musty record after Pierce, Poils, and Buchanan? [Laughter and applaused] Thanis God, the Presidents were getting so many and so small that we couldn't recollect them.

At the close of Mr. Phillips's address, loud calls were made by the andience for William Lloyd Garricot and the Rev. Daniel Worth, who were both present. As length the latter came forward, and spoke for some names, during which a collection was taken up to defray the expense of publishing the proceedings of the evening. The meeting adjourned at a laste hour.

SYMPATHY WITH THE PHILADELPHIA SLAVE RESCUERS.

Last evening a public meeting of the colored citizens of New-York was held in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, Prince street, the Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET in the chair.

Mr. JOHN P. REEVES opened the proceedings with

The Rev. H. H. GARNET stated the object of the meeting to be that of giving some expression of the sentiments of the colored people in relation to the imprisonment of the brethren who had aided in resceing a slave in Philadelphia, and also an expression of sympathy for the men who had so nobly stood up in their persons to secure the liberty of one of their own

obtain counsel to meet their opponents in the coming trial between homanity and tyranny.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by WM.
WELLS BROWN and the Rev. J. B. SMITH. MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,-Last evening an adjourned meeting of this Association was held at

Clinton Hall, Mr. Blunt presiding. The attendance of members was very large. A motion to amend the Constitution, as proposed by the Board of Directors, in their annual report presented at the opening of the annual meeting, by increasing the dues of outside members, was put to vote, and lost. Mr. Wood moved that a Committee of seven be appointed to consider the financial condition of the Association, and as to the feasibility of increasing the dues, and report at a meeting to be held a fortnight hence. This resolution, after a lengthy debate, in which it

was contended that the labors of such a Committee would not amount to anything, was lost by a large vote. At the first meeting of the Association, the question as to amending the Constitution by increasing the dues \$1 per aunum, was put to vote, and declared lost by the chair.

A motion to reconsider was carried, when the ques-

cussed at considerable length. Messrs. Price, Tucker, Peckham, Shepherd, Arnoux, and others engaged in the debate, some contending that it would be infinitely more creditable for the members of the institution to put to vote and declared lost by a constitutional vote-142 being in favor of the amendment, and 120 opposed thereto. As soon as the vote was announced a sudden adjournment was had.

TAKEN IN AND DONE FOR .- Joseph Marsh, of No. 50 Park street, in vain emulation of "Old Adams the veteran hunter," resolved to attempt the replenishing of his pocket, by " fighting the tiger," as he is found in his metropolitan haunts. He accordingly proceeded to the corner of Duane and Hudson streets, where Henry Van Velsor and John Harden were showing up a species of "tiger" known as Faro. Thinking he was up to a little more snuff than the profestional showmen of the animal, Marsh undertook to initiate them into some of the mysteries of natural history. After a few short lessons he left the place minus \$75, which had been swallowed up by the rapacious Faro. He next visited another animal of the same species, kept, at No. 158 Chatham street, by Robert Sutton, Anthony Reminger, and George Jarvis, where he gained \$100 worth of the same kind of experience. Having become satisfied with his lessons and dissatisfied with the disposal of his money, he made complaint against the above persons for gambling. Had he been the winner of the \$175, which was put up against his money, no doubt he would still have prosecuted them. The accused persons were taken before Justice Connolly who held them to answer in the sum of \$500 each.

afternoon, and fined Wm. F. Fountain, Thomas Kincaid, and John Bruer, of the Seventeenth Ward, ten days' pay for allowing a robbery to take place upon their beat. The Commissioners predicated their decision upon the ground that the robbery could not have been effected if the men had been attending to their duty. Messrs. Gilmore and Wittback of the Seventeenth Ward and Porcher of the Sixth were appointed Roundsmen. Sergeant Lord, in addition to his usual report of unclean places, reported the building No. 491 Broadway unsafe, and likely to fall at any moment. The building on the south-east corner of Cherry and Dover streets was reported to be in the same condition. Notifications were sent to the owners to take them down or make them safe.

-Last night, Sergeant Jourdan and Officer Golden of the Sixth Ward arrested Charles Croson, an alleged burglar, who escaped about a fortnight ago from the Station-House in that precinct. Croson was caught in the act of entering the house of D. Haley, No. 101 Bayard street. The same officers arrested two notorious characters named Thomas Burdett and John Dykes, whom they detected in the act of trying several front doors in White street. One of the prisoners had some false keys and a pair of nippers, and the other a quantity of matches which he ignited so as to afford light for examining the doors. Both were locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-House on suspicion of baving been concerned in one or two burglaries that occurred a few nights ago in the same Ward. DEATH OF THE AFRONAUT,-An inquest was beld

yesterday by Coroner Camble on the body of Augustus M. Connor, the aeronant who was killed on Thursday afternoon while making an ascension from Palace Garden. The evidence elicited was substantially the same as published by us yesterday morning. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from concussion of the brain from being struck against the ball-room building of the Palace Garden while making a balloon ascension on the 10th inst." The deceased was a native of Washington, D. C., and was but 26 years of

THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD ALL RIGHT,-Last evening the Campuign Club of this Ward held an enthusiastic meeting at the spacious hall, No. 435 Fourth avenue, when they were addressed by Elliott F. Shepard, esq. The Republican leaders of the Ward reated that the party was constantly gaining by ac-

At a meeting of the Commissioners, keld on the 10th inst., the following proceedings, among others, were

had:

"The resignation of Dr. Elisha Harris as Physician of the Floating Hospital, as of the 36th of April, was read; whereuposa it was.

"Resolved, That the resignation of Dr. Harris be said the same is accepted; that the Secretary notify the Doctor of this accept is accepted; that the Secretary notify the Doctor of this accept and express to him assuremes of the very high agree of ance, and express to him assuremes of the emment's actification, at sifeation fell by the Commissioners at the emment's actification entractic, and successful manner, in which he has discharged the difficult and outcome duties of the position.

"Resolved, That the Secretary discherge all the employees where the difficult is the property; and that in notifying the Aceptra and custodian of the property; and that in notifying the Aceptra and custodian of the property; and that in notifying the Aceptra and custodian of the property; and that in notifying the Aceptra and custodian of the property; and that in notifying the Aceptra and custodian of the property; and that in notifying the Aceptra is rendered unavoidable, for the reason that no fundations the provided to defray any portion of the expresses of the Hospital for the casuing Quay-nine season."

Mr. Bell was received with cheers. He said it would

be contrary to human nature if he did not feel deeply sensible of the honor paid him, but he also felt that the assemblage was mainly to approve of the action of the assemblings was mainly to approve of the action of and Convention. He did not appear to make a speech upon the political topics of the day, but to utter his thanks for the present manifestation. He alluded to the causes which led to the Convention—it being the distrust of both the Democratic and Republican parties. He trusted that the party to succeed them would be

distributions of both the Democratic and Republican parties.

He trusted that the party to succeed them would be a party of the Union and the Constitution of the country. The condition of the country required the people to come forth in their might, and manifest a determination to call back the country to the true objects of the institutions of a Republican Government, and not exhaust

institutions of a Republican Government, and not exhaust its energies in abstractions.

It is manifest that the public confidence in the stability of the Republic has deteriorated within the last twenty years. The Convention therefore wisely banished from its consideration all exciting topics that have scattered distrust between the North and South, knowing that it could lead to no public good. That the Convention thought fit, among such a host of worthies, to select your epeaker, is a compliment of which I feel my very unworthiness.

my very unworthiness.

He concluded by trusting that the party founded with such auspicious harmony and good feeling would be successful in establishing a new era, and if so, the Convention shall not have labored in vain. His course for the last twenty years was well known, and it would be needless to refer to it. Again thanking the crowd for the honor conferred on him, Mr. Bell retired amid hearty, though not general, cheering. From occa-cional interruptions and responses to sentiments ut-tered, it was evident that the crowd was partly composed of miscellaneous parties attracted by curiosity, and that the friends of the cause have hardly had time to get their enthusiasm to fever heat yet.

Sinking of the R. T. Lass, and Loss

Sinking of the R. T. Lass, and Loss of Life.

MEMPHIS, Friday, May 11, 1860.

The steamer R. T. Lass, Capt. Philips, with 150 passengers from New-Orleans to Cincinnati, snagged and sank 50 miles below this place last night. The bent and cargo are a total loss.

Mrs. James T. Lindsay of New-Orleans, Mrs. Kate Whiten and son of Lakyette, Ind., Mrs. H. C. Neal and daughter of Parkersburg, Va., Mrs. Wim. Harris, do., John Paukey of Illinois, — Klingman of Iowa, Wim. Wilson of Cincinnati, Charles Allendale of Syraense, Ohio, Francis and Wim. Everett of Louisiana, a fireman, a porter, and three servants, are known to

Fire at Bristol, R. I .- Loss of Life. BRISTOL, R. I., Friday, May 11, 1860. The residence of James F. De Wolf was destroyed by fire early this morning, and the falling chimneys crushed a number of men. The dead bodies of Lewis Waldron and Mr. Horton have been taken from the ruins. Seven or eight other persons were badly burned and bruised, but it is hoped none fatally. The prop-erty was insured for \$12,000, but the loss exceeds that

The Passage of the Tariff Bill. SCRANTON, Pa., Friday, May 11, 1860.

One hundred and five guns were fired this afternoon upon the receipt of the news of the passage of the Tariff bill in the House.

A meeting is called for Monday evening, and prepara-

tions are being made for a grand demonstration Political Demonstrations at Detroit. Dethort, Friday, May 11, 1860.

One hundred and fifty-three guns were fired this evening on the occasion of the return of a portion of the Michigan Delegation to Charleston. A large mass meeting was also held to express approbation at their course in sustaining Mr. Douglas.

The friends of Bell and Everett fired 34 guns in

Drouth Throughout New-England. Boston, Friday, May 11, 1860. Excessive drouth throughout New-England is causing great trouble to farmers, who in some parts of New-Hampshire drive cattle many miles for water.

Fires in the woods are also raging in many localities. At Hyannis, on the Cape, yesterday, a fire spread over nine thousand acres of woodland, and was still ex-Quincy, Ill., Friday, May 11, 1860.

A fire broke out in Hannibal, Mo., this morning, on Market street, spreading in every direction, and consuming two entire blocks. Loss between \$30,000 and \$10,000. Considerable excitement prevails among the citizens, who have commenced burning all houses the immates of which are supposed to have fired the buildings consumed this morning. No further particulars are yet received. Fire in Hannibal, Mo.

Ratification Meeting at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 11, 1860.

The ratification meeting is postponed till Monday ight, owing to the storm. We have had a tremendous rain-storm all night. The rain is still falling, though it has somewhat abated. There is a great flood on the Falls, and the streets in the vicinity are overflown. It is feared that considerable damage has been done above.

3 p. m.—The flood has about subsided. So far no different considerable damage has been done above.

3 p. m.—The flood has about subsided. So far no srious damage has been done, beyond the filling of numerous cellars, and flooding the lower stories of buildings in portions of Holliday, Saratoga, Jay, and Harrison streets, and the market space. In some places the water is from four to seven feet deep. So far, no serious damage is reported outside of the city, beyond carrying off fences, etc. No damage is reported on the Ohio road, and trains are running without interruption.

et interruption. Capture of a Supposed Slaver.

Capture of a Supposed Slaver.

Bostos, Friday, May II, 1860.

A Spanish brig, supposed to be a slaver, was brought into Provincetown last evening by Mr. Hill. second mate of the schooner Rienzi, which fell in with her at sea. She had all sail set. No one was on board of her. She was furnished with large quantities of water, rice, peas, beans, bread, fish, and beef, and had also a large amount of lumber for a slave-deck. She was probably from Havana for Africa. A receipt on board had the words "Brig Don Juan" written on it.

Death of a Bank President. Ogdensburg, N. Y., Friday, May II, 1860.

Augustus Chapman, President of the Oswegatchie
Bank of Ogdensburg, died in a fit very suddenly this

morning, at his residence in Morristown.

Testimonial to Tom Sayers.

Toroxto, Friday, May 11, 1860.

A meeting is called for to-night to take steps to pre-A neeting is called for formight to that steps of person at a testimonial to Tom Sayers.

The American steamer Bay State, which went ashore on an island outside of Toronto Harbor on Wednesday morning, still resists all attempts to get her existent than at first.

off, being now in a worse position than at first. The Welland Canal. St. Catharine's, C. W., Friday, May 11, 1860. The broken lock in the Welland Canal is repaired, and navigation was resumed this morning.

Fire at Lexington, Mo. St. Louis, Friday, May 11, 1860.

A fire at Lexington, Mo., last night, destroyed several stores, and did much damage to the goods contained in them. Loss \$20,000; partially insured.

Marine Disasters.
Norrolk, Thurslay, May 11, 1860.
A large ship is ashore off Sand Shoal.
Boston, Friday, May 11, 1860.

Boston, Friday, May 11, 1860.

The schooner Ranger, at Egerten, reports schooner Eloise, from Philadelphia for Boston, ashore off Centreville. She had lost a seaman, named James Morton, by the swamping of a boat. The Eloise will be got off.

DETROIT, Friday, May 11, 1860.

The propeller Prairie State for Ogdensburg, with a full cargo of flour, run on a reef in the Straits of Mackinac on Wednesday morning, and sank immediately. The crew and passengers were saved. No further particulars received.

Rallroad Accident. ROUSE'S POINT, Friday, May 11, 1860.

The passenger train from here to Montreal ran over a cow last evening. The baggage car was thrown down an embankment, and John McHenry, baggagemaster, seriously hurt. The train was somewhat detained, but there was no other injury.

Delegates en Route for Chicago. PORT JERVIS, Friday, May 11, 1860.

The Hon. Jas. Kelly, the Hon. David Dudley Field,
John A. C. Gray, and several other delegates to the
Republican Convention, are passengers on the express
train of the New-York and Eric Railroad this morning,
en page for Chicago.

the following account of the recent visit of Schamyl to Moscow: Schamyl has returned to Moscow to see Prince Bariatinsky, and he is lionized again. Moscow is always demonstrative in the expression of its sentiments, and absolutely persecutes him with its curiosity, in which the ladies take a large share. They are encharted with Schamyl; they admire him, they adore him without for a moment imagining that he has not the same opinion of them. He finds fault with their dress, and their uncovered faces and shoulders; in fact, he considers their whole toilet very immoral. I can imagine the terror of the ladies on learning that the Imaum has this opinion of them; their indignation will no doubt cease when they find that Schamyl disapproves of low-necked dresses because the necks and shoulders appear to him to offer too much temptation; ble. The mule dress also comes in for its share of criticism; Schamyl thinks the frock-cost exceedingly inconvenient. The contact of this son of Nature with artificial life is very interesting, as much so as is his patriarchal manner. He demonstrates freely his sympa-thies and his antipathies. He is very fond of music. If he makes a call anywhere in Kalonga, he asks if somebody will play the piano. He was enchanted when Mr. Ronowski had an organ bought for him. A juggler gave him great pleasure. The metamorphosis of a piece of money held in a handkerchief by his former cashier Khadjio into a bunch of flowers amused him so much that the remembrance of it, as he a fterward confessed, pursued him even when he was at prayer. In spite of that, Schamyl, having discovered him in a trick with a double-bottomed casket, said that have had him hung. A crab which the Imaum saw tentively; but when the crab seized one of his fingers serving the animal's method of walking, he seemed to impression produced on him by this shell-fish. He afterwards said: "I have never seen a meaner animal than that; if ever I imagined any form for the Devil, it is that." When he was first taken to Kalouga, he went into society willingly, and liked dancing-parties, thinking them more natural and agreeable than balletdances; but the naked faces and shoulders of the women troubled him so much that he does not go now. When he is invited to any party he now asks whether there are to be women there, and if so, he declines the invitation. In this resolution he has been confirmed by the authority of his sacred books, which treat large-

THE LATEST PRIZE FIGHT. BOSTON AGAINST LOWELL.

BOSTON AGAINST LOWELL.

From The Lecton Atlas and Bee, May II.

It has been well known for several weeks past among certain circles that a prize fight had been arranged, and was to take place at some locality to be determined, on the 10th of May. The parties who proposed to show heir muscle and grit accordingly went into training after the muscle and grit accordingly went into training after

wager was elosed. The condition o

THE ROUNDS.

Round I—There was a good deal of lively sparring

ground. Round 3—Both contestants came to time evidently

race.
Mr. Stephen Myens of Albany next addressed the meeting, and was followed by Mr. Watkins of Rochester, who spoke at some length, reviewing the bravery which had characterized nations of colored men in

their battles for liberty.

Mr. J. V. Givens moved the following resolutions: Mr. J. V. Chern in the heroic conduct of the anfortunate men now in a Philadelphia Jail another evidence of
self-sacrifics to principle—another evidence that the Fugitiva
Slave Law is not founded in justice and therefore not binding.
Reselved, That we express our sympathy with those uniform
and men by making up \$100, or more, by soliciting contributions from the churches and our public meetings, to help them to

tion again being brought before the meeting, was dis-

put their hands in their own pockets and pay the additional tax, then to be continually supplicating the mer-chants of our city for aid. The question was finally

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—This Board met yesterday

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE AND SUPPOSED BURGLARS.

MEETING OF THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.